MINY FORK HERALD, FERRICULLY 6, 1850.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. M. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON OF

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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WALLACE'S THEATHE Broadway-Duns Humpman

BAURA REFRES VARISTIES, Broad

BOADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-THE NAIAD

TOOD'S MINSTREL'S, 444 Bree

BUCKLEYS BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 580 Broad-AGADENT HALL, 663 Breadway - FANORANCE PROTUR

BOOKLYN MUSEUM-Brooklyn-Serious Parity-Lin

New York, Tucoday, Pebruary 5, 1856.

Mails for the Pacific. HE NAW YORKHERALD-CALIPORNIA EDITION. the United States mail steamship litinois, Captain me, mill leave this port this afternoon at two o'clock Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

alose at one o'closk.

daining the latest intelligence from all parts of the e copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpense will please send in their orders as early as pos

Mails for Europe. MBW YORK HERALD—ROITION FOR MUROPE.

the Cunard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, will see this port to morrow merning, at ten o'clock, for

ropean mails will close in this city at helf-pa at e'cleek to-morrow morning.

The Hamald (printed in English and French) will be Maked at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

ns and advertisements for any edition the New Your Hanald will be received at the following

Am. & European Express Ce., 17 and 18 Cornhill
do. 8 Place de la Bourse
rock— de. 7 Rumford street
rock—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the Buropean edition of the HEMALD ambrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the effice during the previous week, and to the hour of

In the United States Senate yesterday the action of the Naval Retiring Board was again the subject criticism. Mr. Bayard characterized the law under which the Board acted as the most barbarous ever adopted by any legislature of any civilized country. Mr. Crittenden believed it was competent for Congress to amend and abrogate the decisions of the Board, and restore the dropped and furloughed mayal officers to their former positions. Mr. Adams introduced a bill to extend the term of naturalization. The Finance Committee were instructed to inquire whether small Spanish coin cannot be remeved from circulation, or their value fixed so as to avoid fractional parts of a cent. In executive session, the appointment of Mr. Dallas, as Minister to the Court of St. James, was confirmed. All the Kansas Territorial officers, except Gov. Shannon

In the House yesterday members were duly qualified and selected their seats. The black repubfield, delegate from Kansas, and he was sworn. Committees were appointed to inform the President and Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. Gen. William Cullum, of Tennessee, was, by a vote of 126 to 87, declared Clerk. A motion was made that Mr. Glossbrenner be declared Ser geant at Arms, pending which the House adjourned.

After the adjournment, the opponents of the administration held a caucus to select candidates for Printer and the subordinate offices of the House.

In the State Senate, the bill for the more effectual

prevention of fires in New York was reported upon favorably. Mesers. Bradford, Cuyler, Brooks and C. P. Smith were appointed a special committee on the Prohibitory Liquor law. In the Assembly, Mr. Miles gave notice of a bill to abolish the offices of sioner of Streets and Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. He proposes to create a new office, with increased power. The bill providing for a city charter convention was introduced.

th branches of the Common Council were in session last evening. In the Board of Aldermen the quarrel between the Mayor and the majority of the Board of Supervisors was brought forward and discassed. Finally a resolution, requesting the Legis-ture to amend the statute relative to the composition of the Board by dropping the Mayor and Recorder, was adopted by a vote of eleven to ten. The nominations by the Street Commissioner of Jacob F. Oakley and William A. Dooley, as Assessors, were confirmed, as were also those of Alexander Ward, as Superintendent of Roads, and Henry C. Willis, as Superintendent of Pavements, sent in by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. No bu-siness of importance was transacted by the Councilmen. A long message from the Mayor was received in both Boards, and ordered to be printed. We give the document entire in to-day's paper, and have commented on its contents at length in the editorial

columns, Our special reporter has furnished us with a re port of the banquet given in Richmond, Virginia by the Board of Trade, to the delegates to the South-ern Commercial Convention, which has been holding its session in that city. The eloquent speech of Governor Wise, and the tendency of the other speeches and toasts presented on the occasion, furnish proof of the extent of the evil wrought by Northern abolitionists. But yesterday and the very idea of the possibility of disunion was ridiculed by all patriotic men, North and South, as a preposte bugbear, calculated only to frighten old women and children; but now the thing has assumed elerming features, and, as the perusal of our report will show, the idea of a dissolution of the Union and the formation of an independent Southern republic finds general reception and favor in the South, at Such a state of things we owe to Northern

As far as movements in breadstuffs were concerned yesterday the city might be said to be in a state of siege, not by the English, French or Turks, but by King Frost, whose decrees are in-exorable, and against whose edicts there lies no appeal. Cotton, however, being, we suppose, of a armer nature or growth, was active, and the sales reached about 5.000 bales, at an advance of about ic. per lb. The market closed at about 9 ic. for middling uplands, and 10c. for middling New Orieans Flour was again heavy and fell off about 12 c. per harrel. Red Tennessee wheat sold at \$1 90, and a lot of Genesee white at \$2 17. Corn was dull; and as it was impossible to load vessels by lighterage there was nothing doing for export. Sales of

\$16 12, and prime at \$14 12. Sugars were qu derate sales of Rio coffee were made at 114c. There was a considerable business in nutmegs, and the market closed at higher rates Freight engagements were checked by the preice in the rivers and docks. To Liverpoo otton was engaged at 3-16d. per lb., bacon at 27s.

The masses of drift ice in the rivers and bays have been the cause of much damage to shipping, and in one instance of a lamentable loss of life. The brig Wm. H. Safford, of Bangor, Capt, Smith, was out through by ice and sunk in the East river on Sunday night. The captain, his wife, two children, the mate of the vessel, two seamen and the cook, were drowned. Two of the ship's company only were reacted, after clinging to the masthead for several hours. The ship Yorkshire, from Liverpool, was swept from her anchorage in the North river by im-mense fields of floating ice on Sunday night, and grounded on the rocks near Fort Columbus. She will probably be got off without injury. Nearly all the ferry boats are laid up for repairs, and re in the suburbs are subjected to vexatious delays in making their transits.

The Hayor's Annual Message-Condition of the City.

The regular annual message of the Mayor, giving a statement of the present condition of the city government, was received last evening in the Common Council. The documentwhich will be found on another page of this morning's HERALD—is, we believe, longer than any other official paper of the kind yet published, and presents a greater variety of sub-jects for the consideration of both branches of our municipal government. In the message of the 7th of January, which was intended as introductory to this, and which attracted so much attention on account of its somewhat novel character, the Mayor confined himself to two questions commerce and the form of government-and particularly to the urgent necessity that existed for a change in the latter, in view of the enormously increased expenditures for its support. That message was as remarkable for dealing with theory and general principles, as the one now before us is for the important facts and statements which it contains, and the practical suggestions it presents. After giving a review of the condi tion of our city finances, it enters at considerable length into a consideration of the following subjects:-The military defences of New York; the construction of stone docks and piers; the introduction of foreign paupers and convicts: the sanitary condition of the city; improvements on our island; the police department; the expenses of street opening; the abolition of the present market system, and the sale of the property required for market purposes; the defective manner in which the collection of taxes is performed; the necessity of more stringent regulations to prevent the constantly increasing waste of Croton water; the public expenses of private litigation; the Central Park; the new City Hall and Brick Church property. The importance of all these subjects will,

we trust, receive that attentive and careful consideration from the Common Council to which they are justly entitled. The Mayor may issue message after message upon the most vital questions connected with our city government, but, after all, it depends upon that body to carry them into practical operation. In his former communications, as he remarks, he pointed out numerous abuses and subjects that required legislation, but they were all not only passed by without discussion and action, but without the slightest notice or consideration. Among the most important of these subjects, and one to which he again calls their attention, is the aspect of the public finances, which are now in a worse condition than they ever were, although we have a reformer at the head of the department. The every dollar appropriated, and, if possible, to increase the expenses, has been apparent in every bureau, with but two or three creditable exceptions. This reckless expenditure, he intomas as, he has not the power to prevent; and upon making the shameful and illegal waste of money in one of the departments a subject of complaint, he was abused for his interference with its business and sovereign prerogatives. During the last ten years the expenses of our city government have increased from two millions of dollars to over six millions and a half: and in the year 1855 alone, the increase under the reformers amounted to one million. For educational purposes in this city alone, the expense is estimated at \$1,023,354, in addition to which we have to pay \$271,000 as our portion of the school tax of the whole State, which amounts to \$800,000. But this is not all, for by the act of the last session of the Legislature, requiring an assessment of a mill and a quarter on the assessed valuation of the State for the present year, we will have to pay \$608,-747, making a total of \$880,387 which the people of New York have to pay for the benefit of the citizens of other counties. Then the Governors of the Almshouse have applied for largely increased appropriations, and nearly

demand. This is a pleasant prespect for taxpavers! The total amount of the permanent city debt on the 1st of January, 1856, was \$14,000,856, towards the payment of which our credit account shows an aggregate of \$5,594,684, in the form of corporation stock, revenue and assessment bonds, &c., as will be seen from the fol-

all the other departments have made a similar

lowing statement:-

Corporation stock held by the Commissioners of the sinking fund, on account of redemption of city cebt. \$3,717,391
Revenue and assessment bonds. 742,250
Additional assets (bonds and mortgages). 913,683
Ba ance in bank Jan. 1, 1856. 221,347

The funded debt, which is nearly all redeemable from taxation in annual instalments of \$50,000, amounted at the beginning of the year to \$1,204,000, showing an increase of \$50,000 over the debt of 1854.

The remarks and suggestions on the state of our military defences will be read with particular interest at this time, when the question of war with England forms the subject of discussion in the highest legislative body in the country. By some the consideration of the subject may be regarded as outside the limits of the Mayor's official functions, but we are of the opinion that everything affecting the interests and welfare of the city comes properly within the range of his official capacity as its chief magistrate. Speaking of the present state of car defences, he says we have more guns of heavy calibre in position than Sebastopol had at the attack of the Allied armies, or than Cronstadt has at this time; and that nature and the construction of many well placed works make New York even now one of the Southern yellow and white were made for distilling | strongholds of America. This is gratifying in- | danger, and the country is still safe.

telligence, supported as it is by the opinion of General Scott. We are told also that the approaches to our city by the Narrows or Long Island Sound are capable of being thoroughly and successfully defended. So far as the person nel required for resistance is concerned, no city, we are told, can surpass ours in the ne-cessary material from which to make soldiers. Our militia, our firemen, our countless target companies, could be formed into an army that would prove invincible against any invading

In regard to docks and piers, the message contains some valuable suggestions. We have frequently called the attention of our city government to this subject, and pointed ou the inadequate accommodations afforded by the present piers to the shipping on both rivers. Last winter, during the period of great distress among our laboring population, w recommended their employment in the con truction of such works as the best mean that could be devised for their relief, and pointed out the great benefit which they would prove to the city. The Mayor intimates that the wharfs should all belong to the Corporation, or, in the event of his recommendation being adopted, that the owners of such property should be made to conform to the plan so as to secure a uniform stone dockage throughout. The estimated cost of constructing a pier of stone five hundred feet long and sixty wide, affording a capacity for vessels drawing thirty to thirty five feet of water, cannot, he says, exceed eighty thousand dollars. The merchants, he adds, would be willing to submit to a small per diem tax upon each vessel in return for the superior accommodations thus afforded and the amount collected in this way would form a fund towards the payment of the debt incurred by the work.

That New York is greatly in need of such a plan of dockage cannot be denied; but we do not think the Common Council will make any move towards securing it until forced by outside pressure. The merchants must them selves take an active part in the matter, and as a body urge upon the Corporation by peti tion or otherwise the necessity for this great improvement. Till something of this kind is done it would be vain to expect anything from the Common Council.

The introduction of foreign paupers and cri minals is discussed at considerable length, and an account of the course pursued by the Mayor in the case of the Sardinian frigate Des Geneys and other vessels. The sanitary con dition of the city would, he thinks, be mucl benefitted by the organization of a corps of medical practitioners, the creation of which would in his opinion render the City Inspec tor's Department entirely unnecessary. His remarks upon the police will be read with much interest, and all who have the good of the city at heart must cordially concur with him in the hope that this body shall be freed from all political influences.

The manner in which our streets are opened and the enormous expense attending work this kind call loudly for reform. From 1814 to 1837 the average cost per mile for fees of counsel, commissioners and others was \$850, but so great has been the increase in this one item alone that the city has been obliged to pay at the rate of \$70,000 a mile for the opening of the Bowery from Chatham to Franklin square.

The sale of the public markets-a measur we have always advocated—is also recom mended, and a more stringent enforcement of the law in relation to the collection of taxes. In consequence of the neglect of the Receivers to perform their duty in this particular, over \$600,000 has been lost to the city during the last ten years. The message deprecates the prodigal waste of Croton water, and present some excellent suggestions in regard to the means by which it may be prevented.

The other subjects treated of in this message are equally deserving of attention with the we have referred to, and worthy of a careful perusal. Altogether, the message is one of the best that has ever been presented to the Common Council, and will, we trust, lead to those reforms in our city government which are so imperatively demanded.

THE BRITISH TREATY WITH JAPAN.-We received by the last mail, and published yesterday, the British treaty with Japan. It differ from the treaty of Kanagawa very slightly By the latter, the ports of Simoda and Hako dade were thrown open to American vessels by the former, British vessels obtain the right of entering and taking in supplies at Hakodade and Nagasaki. But as both treaties contain a clause stipulating that the Japanese shall concede to the foreign Power with which it contracts equal rights to those enjoyed by the most favored nation, it would seem to follow that the three ports of Nagasaki, Simoda and Hakodade are at present open to both British and American vessels.

The British treaty contains no stipulation for the settlement of foreigners in Japan. The language of the first article-" The ports, &c. shall be open to British vessels for the purpose of effecting repairs and obtaining fresh water. provisions, and other supplies of any sort they may absolutely want for the use of the ships"-ap pears to exclude all idea of trade for mere pro fit. But in the interpretation to this articleto which the Japanese commissioners were parties it is agreed that the British shall have a burying ground, which seems to suppose at least a temporary residence. All the trouble with Mesers. Doty and Richardson arose from the clause in the treaty of Kanagers, which alluded to "citizens of the United States temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodade." This clause has been interpreted by the Japa nese authorities to exclude a residence for longer than a few days. The English will be very likely to raise a similar question under their treaty; and the sooner the better. New treaties, distinctly stipulating that the Japanes will admit foreigners to reside in their free cities, are required, and will doubtless soon be

IMPORTANT CORRECTION .- Mr. W. D. Murphy in a letter to the Albany Atlas in reference to the charge of the New York Times that at a late public reception at the White House the President turned his back upon Senator Hale.

The occasion to which the Times doubtless refers is the first grand levee of the season, which came off at the White House on the 11th of the past month; and having been present in the room at the time Senator Hale and his wife and daughter approached the President, I tinink I can safely say that the reception with which they all not was as cordial on the part of the President as that extended to any other of those persons during the evening.

We breathe again. The President is out of

THE NORTHERN NATIONAL KNOW NOTHINGS ON THE SPEAKERSHIP-A MOST LAMENTABLE COL-LAPSE -For nine weeks we had labored under the idea that the Fuller party of Congress, Northern and Southern members, were national men, all of them sound national men; but this was a mistake. We had supposed, from the first week in December to the first week in February, that these Fuller men were so rigidly opposed to Mr. Banks, upon principle, that they would accept any reasonable compromise from the democrate, in order to defeat the election of the candidate of Seward, Giddings, Weed and Greeley-but this was a delusion The nationality of these Fuller men was limit ed to Fuller and to the North. They lacked the moral courage to cross, at a venture, over Mason and Dixon's line, and as far down as South Carolina, with their boasted nation ality. Theirs is the responsibility for keeping the House disorganized for nine weeks, and for the election of Banks at last, with the alterna tive of his defeat in their hands.

When the democrats set saide their first candi date-Mr. Richardson-and nominated Mr. Orr, the complaint of these national Fuller Know Nothings was that Mr. Orr stood upon those obnoxious alien features of the Nebraska bill, which are wholly out of the question with the American party, and consequently they could not support him. There was some consistency in this objection, and we spoke of it accordingly at the time. But when the democrats, with or without the consent of Mr. President Pierce—we care not which—dropped Mr. Orr, dropped the dministration, dropped the Nebraska bill, and laid aside all mere questions of party in taking up Mr. Aiken of South Carolina, a man as near to absolute neutrality between national demo erate and national Know Nothings as any man in the House, and an anti-administration man, to boot, the last excuse on the part of the Fuller men for the election of Banks was taken away.

While the clerk was calling the final vote on Saturday, Mr. A. K. Marshall of Kentucky, (supposing it all right) congratulated his merican friends, saying "they had fought a good fight and had conquered. There was no democratic candidate in the field with an offensive platform. Performing his duty as a patriot, not as a partizan, he voted for Mr. Aiken." We are not, therefore, surprised at the chagrin of Mr. Marshall, on the announce ment of the election of Mr. Banks. The six Fuller men, including Thomas R. Whitney of New York and Jacob Broome of Pennsylvania who stuck to Fuller, when their votes for Mr Aiken would have defeated Banks, are respon sible for the result.

And what is the result to the American par ty? It is a definite Congressional division o it into two hostile sectional factions. Not a solitary Northern Know Nothing voted for Aiken-not one. Thus the vote which elected the Speaker discloses to the "South Americans," so called, the lamentable truth that in Congress, at least, their nationality as a party is limited to the south side of Mason & Dix on's line and the Ohio river; and that their Northern brethren, even of a national type, incline to fraternize rather with Giddings of Ohio, than with the Marshals of Kentucky.

The question which next recurs is, how is this condition of things to be mended at the Philadelphia National Councils of the 18th and 22d of February? The work there to be done is the practical re-organization of the American party throughout the Union, or its ormal dissolution among the sectional and local factions and loose materials of the country. The result of the late struggle at Washington admonishes us to prepare for the latter alternative. They may, perhaps, do better. They cannot do worse. We shall see.

TRB LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington.
THE ELECTION OF CLERK—BOW THE NEW SPEAKER
ACQUITS HIMSELF—RECEPTION OF THE NICABAGUAN MINISTER IN THE HOUSE, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1856. The election of General Cullum to-day, as Clerk, give

entire satisfaction. The anti-administration party, in caucus to-night, will nominate a full ticket for the other Mr. Banks gave evidence to-day of a determination

hold a tight rein, and preserve order. He seems perfect ly at home, and no doubt will make a popular Speaker. His Excellency Col. Parker J. French, Minister from Nicaragus, appeared in the House to-day, and was sur-rounded with friends. In a few days he will present his credentials, and will insist upon an immediate resogni-nition. Mr. Marcy is satisfied of the stability of Walker's government, but personal objections to Col. French may prevent his recognition as Minister. The government has determined to issue Col. Fre

mont a patent for his Mariposa grant, but delay is neces-sary to procure a duplicate survey from California, the original papers having been purioined from the General THE CLERKSHIP-CAUCUS OF THE BLACK REPUBLI-

CANS-APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE, ETC. WASRINGTON, Feb. 4, 1866.

As I predicted, General Cullum was elected Clerk t day by a decided majority. The other officers will be

Fearing that it would defeat the further organization of the House, Mesars. Grow and Campbell did not make their objections to General Whitfield's taking his seat. This policy was decided on this morning.

There is now being held in the hall of the House a

anti-administration causus, the object of which is t nominate candidates for Printer, Doorkeeper, Postmaste and Sergeant-at-Arms. A good deal of excitement pre vails with reference to those offices. It is extremely doubtful whether they can defeat Glossbrenner and John son. There are about a dozen candidates for Printer. The committees of the House will not be announce before Thursday.

The Senate, in executive session to day, confirmed Mr. Dallas. The Kansas appointments came up, and they were all confirmed except Gov. Shannon. Objection wa made to his being confirmed. I understand there is to be a big fight made on him. Rankin, Marshal, of Nebraska was also confirmed, together with some other unimport

ant ones.

The foreign mails brought by the Arabia have not been received at the State Department up to this evening. D.

THE VOTE FOR MR. CULLUM—THE COURT OF CLAIMS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1856. Mr. Cullum was elected Clerk of the House by the vote of all the republicans present, excepting Mesars. Billing-hurst, Bliss, Brenton, Day, Holloway, Leiter, Nichols, Spinner and Watson, combined with all the Americans present, excepting Messrs. Humphrey Marshall, A. K. Marshall, and Walker.

Judge Scarboro having recovered from his recent ill-

ness, the Court of Claims is again in session.

It is calculated that at least five hundred applicant for office under the House organization were in and about the Capitol to-day, while distant aspirants are

operating through Congressional friends.

An anti-administration caucus was held at the Capito

to-night. John U. Petit, of Indians, was the chairma Between eighty and ninety members were present, in cluding republicans, and some Southern as well as Northern Americans. A large number of office scekers were in outside attendance, anxiously inquiring as to the progress of the inside proceedings. French S. Evans, of many years taken in missionary enterprises, Washington, was nominated Sergeant-at-Arms; Capt. M. Alger, the well known cannon and gunmaker.

C. Darling, of New York, doorhooper; Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania, Portmarter; and C. Fellett, editor of the Ohio State Journal, Printer. It is understood that Col. Schoules, of the Cincinnati Guetic is associated with this gentieman. V. W. Smith, of Syracuse, and Nathan Sar-

gent, were his competitors.

To-day the Acting Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Gre drew from the treasury about \$80,000 in gold, whic amount had been advanced by him to pay members the Hours—Mr. Speaker Banks having, near midnigh on Saturday, signed drafts for that purpose. Two hu dred and thirty thousand deliars are yet due member and will be drawn for during the present week.

THIRTY-POURTA CONGRESS.

Senate.

Petitions were presented from several naval officer, who feel aggreered by the action of the Naval Return

Mr. Toomse, (whig) of Ga., said the Board she kept a record to show they had not exceeded the juris-diction conferred upon them. Wrong and injustice had been done by their decisions, and no act of his should

nanction their proceedings.

Mr. Caurrow, (K. N.) of Del., defended the Board bet was willing to correct any errors they may have unintentiently committed. The President and the Secretary of the Navy have power to reverse the action of the Board and unless it was shown that the Board their jurisdiction, it was to be presumed that they have the

their jurisdiction, it was to be presumed that they had not.

Mr. Beklamin, (dem.) of La., contended that the Naval Board had not exercised any jurisdiction, but simply gave their advice and opinion on mattern before them.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., had no imputations to make against the board—it was composed of honorable and meriterious men; but the law under which they acted was the most harbarous ever enacted by any legislature of any civilized country. He recommended the passage of an act authorizing a Revisory Board, to be composed mainly of civilians.

Mr. Chittenen, (K. N.) of Ky., believed it was perfectly competent for Congress to utterly annul and strongs to the action of the board, and make it as though it had never existed.

After further debate, the subject was postponed.

Many bills were introduced, principally for interna improvements, and one by Mr. ADAMS, (dem.) of Miss., to extend the term of naturalization.

extend the term of naturalization.

ABOLITION OF SHALL SPANISH COIN.

On motion of Mr. Fish, (national) of N. Y. nance Committee were instructed to inquire whe smaller Spanish come may not be removed from tion, or have a value established by law to acc their intrinsic value, and to avoid the fractional Adjourned.

> House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1866.

SWRABING IN THE MINISTER, MIC. The Speaker administered the cath to sup-constitution of the United States to the mem red the oath to support th representatives of each State advancing as their name

were called for that purpose.

The delegates from the Territories were likewise sworn When the name of Mr. Whitfield was called Mr. Grow (black republican) of Pa., said, in deference to the wishe his friends he would not object to his being sworn He thought, however, that circumstances would warrant the withholding the oath. He hoped to be heard some other time on the question.

Mr. CAMPHELL, (black rep.) of Ohio, said that a cor

stituent of his, (a Kentuckian by birth), had been diaboli-cally murdered in the most cowardly manner, having been shot in the back, as he was credibly informed, by an officer under the pay of the general government in Kan-sas. As objecting to the administration of the oath to Mr. Whitfield would only tend to greater confusion after their excited struggle, he would not insist upon it.

emmittee was appointed to wait on the Senate and in form them that a quorum of the House had assemble elected Mr. Banks Speaker, and was now ready to proce to business. On motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, (black rep.) of N. J.

committee was appointed in conjunction with one of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of the two houses had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

THE CLERKHIP—GIN. CULIUM RIBOTED.

Mr. THURSTON, (dem.) of R. I., offered a resolution for the election of a Clerk by viac voc. Laid on the table by 103 against 85.

A resolution declaring William Culion, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House, was adopted by 126 against 87.

As the Speaker administered the eath of office to Mr. Culiom there were manifestations of approval in the galleries.

The members then proceeded to select seats, in accordance with a resolution moved by Mr. Ball, that all
the members retire without the bar, and severally return
as their names were drawn by the Clerk from a box, and
ake possession of such seats as they might select. This
proceeding consumed about one hour

proceeding consumed about one hour
HENTION OF SURGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Nichols, (black rep.) of Ohio, then offered a reselution declaring Mr. Glossbrenner, the present incum bent, Sergeant-at-Arms, pending the consideration which the House adjourned.

After the adjourned.

After the adjournment, an anti-administration caucus was announced to be held this evening.

Buchanan Delegates to the Democratic National Convention. PHILADRIPHIA, Feb. 4, 1856.

Hon. James Buchanan bas carried the election for dele The Banks Fever at the East.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS AND AN ILLUMINATION WALTHAM, MASS. Borron, Feb. 4, 1856.
The citizens of Waltham, the native town of Speake

Banks, fired one hundred guns to-day in honor of his election. The announcement was made in Waltham o Saturday night by a special messenger from Boston Several dwellings were illuminated and congratulator speeches made. Mrs. Banks was called upon, and found in attendance at the sick bed of her mother. Hearty cheers were given at the residences of the leading re publicans, when, about midnight, the crowd dispersed REJOICINGS IN BANGOR. BANGOR, Feb. 4, 1856.

A salute of one hundred and three guns will be fire here to morrow, in honor of the election of Mr. Banks to ithe Speakership of the House of Representatives. In the evening the republicans will hold a public meeting.

CHICAGO Fab. 4 1886. We have advices from Kansas saying that no election

was held at Leavenworth, or at other points in that Territory, on the day fixed for the election, the State officers fearing violence from the Missourians. Letters state that another general invasion was apprehended, and that extensive waslike preparations were going o

A Fatal Occurrence.

KETPORT, N. J., Feb. 4, 1866.

A young man named Eliaha Bogle, was found dead on the ice, alongside the sloop Dusty Miller, at Keyport dock this morning. The sloop had been robbed on Friday night, and the captain, William Crane, had set a loaded out in man, a rock that the control of the co gun in such a position that the opening of the cabin slide would discharge the contents into the legs of the person opening it. Bogle had apparently stooped when pushing back the slide, as the entire charge of buck shot entered his heart, killing him instantly.

The Vermont Central Railroad BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1856. Considerable anxiety and Indignation were manifested

considerable anxiety and indignation were manifested here to-day on account of the suppression of the committee's report on the affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad. It is alleged that the suppression of the report was paid for by parties interested. A daplicate copy of the report is in existence, and will be published in the Chronicle on Wednesday next.

Rebellion at Dickinson College. CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

One hundred of the students at Dickinson College have rebelled against the Faculty, in consequence of the alleged unjust expulsion of four members.

News Items from the South, BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1866.

We have received no mail to-day south of Savannah.

The Southern Commercial Convention held at Rich mond, Va., adjourned on Saturday to meet at Savannah again in December next. Committees were appointed to prepare addresses on the resolutions adopted. Rockett's glass factory, at Richmond, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss \$13,000.

A negro has been arrested in this city on the charge of ourdering John W. Bell, the merchant who myster

disappeared two months since. Death of Eminent Bostonians

Boston, Feb. 4, 1866.

Two of our well known citizens died this morning, name ly, Daniel Safford, prominent for the interest he has for many years taken in missionary enterprises, and Cyrus Collision on the Niagara Palls Railroad.

Rocumerer, Feb. 4, 1856.
The passenger train that left Niagara Falls this corning, and which was due here at 10.45 A. M., came morning, and which was due here at 10.40 A. M., came into collision with a freight train near Adams' Basin. Both trains were going in the same direction. The pas-sengers who were on board the wrecked train arrived here this evening. They report no one killed, but several persons severely injured, among whom are the fireman and engineer. The engine and cars of the passenger train are much shattered. No one on the freight train was hurt, Some of the passengers were frost bitten during the journey from the wreck to the city.

The Weather Throughout the Country. NTENEE GOLD—INTERRUPTION TO RAILEGAD TRA VEL—ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS. **ROCHIETER**, Feb. 4, 1856.

The weather in this locality during the past 48 hours has been colder than at any time this winter—the thermemeter ranging from zero to 17 degrees below. There has been quite a chapter of accidents on the various rail-roads on account of the heavy anow drifts. The mail train which left here on Saturday afternoon for Nigara Falls, was thrown from the track at the Suspension Bridge, injuring Mesers. Dixon and Waters, conductors, and Sherwood, a baggage man. The train due here last evening from the Falls was thrown from the track near Epencerport by the breaking of a driving wheel, and remained in this predicament all night. Two engines started for their relief this morning, but had not proceeded far before they also were thrown from the track, and no communication has yet been had with the

The passenger train which left here yesterday morning, drawn by two engines, had proceeded but two mice and a halt when the forward engine was thrown from the track by the accumulation of ice.

The express train due here at 7:45 yesterday morning, from Syracuse, was thrown from the track seven miles The trains on the Genesee Valley Railroad are all be

Up to 5. P. M. to-day, the trains from the Palls had not arrived here, and passengers who came on foot say the chances are that none will arrive for the next twenty-

some with frezen faces, and others with frezen hands with the skin rubbed completely off. The trains on the new road between this city and Syracuse arrived about noon to-day. On the old road nothing had arrived or departed, that road being completely

buried in the rnow. Buried in the row.

The plank roads leading to the city are completely blocked up, and in some places for miles in length the mow is from ten to fifteen feet deep and drifted.

The Rochestor and Niagara Falls Railroad is blocked up with snow. Three trains are off the track a few miles

Briggaro, Feb. 4, 1856. The New York and Eric Rallroad is blocked by spore about twenty miles east of Dunkirk. The train arrived there yesterday in forty hours from New York. The Lake Shore Railroad has been badly blocked at Hamburg. The first train from Cleveland since Friday arrived at Buffalo this morning. The Buffalo City and Nisgara Falls railroads are also badly obstructed. The trains on the Central road arrived here behind time. The weather is internal road.

weather is intensely cold. CDICINNATI, Feb. 4, 1856. The thermometer this morning at 7 o'clock stood at 18 deg. below zero. The ice in the Ohio is one foot

and a half in thickness. CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1856. The thermometer here at 7 o'clock this morning, indi-cated twenty degrees below zero. The railreads are all

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 4, 1856. The weather here is extremely cold, and travel is somewhat interfered with. The Pilot line from New York, reached Kingston at 4 o'clock this morning. The detention was caused by snow drifting on the track.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1856. We have no mail this morning south of Washi We have no man the The weather is intensely cold. Stonmoron, Feb. 4, 1856.

Our harbor is still free from ice, and navigation is un-interrupted. New London harbor is closed by ice, and persons cross with sufety. The wind yesterday and last night drifted much snot

on the railroad tracks, delaying all the morning trains. The mail train which left New York Sunday night had not arrived up to 1 P. M. to-day.

The Sunday night mail train from New York arrived here at three this afternon, having been delayed by snow drifts on the track.

Destructive Confingration. THE DILLAYS BLOCK AT SYRACUSE IN RUINS.

The handsome brick block at the corner of Salina and Fayette streets in this city, known as the "Dillaye Bulla-ings," was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Sunday, morning. The block was owned by H. A. Dillaye, and valued at \$35,000. The lower floors were occupied by R. Stilwell & Sons, boot and shoe store; Mann, Lewis & Belden, crockery store; Hayden & Letchworth, saddlery and hardware; T. A. Bartlett, druggist; J. K. Sarin, ho-siery and fancy goods; and E. Sheldon, bakery. The losses of the above firms are heavy, but probably inlosses of the above firms are heavy, but probably in-sured. The second stories of the building were occupied by the newspaper office of the Ecening Chronicis, the office of Measrs. Hills, Morgan & Gafford, lawyers, and Messrs. Shipman & Adams, physicians and surgeons. The upper stories were occupied by the Odd Fellows as

The loss of the proprietors of the Chronicle is about \$4,000—insurance, \$4,000. The Syracuse Citizens Corps lose about \$1,000—no insurance; the Odd Fellows about \$1,000—insured for \$600; Drs. Shipman & Adams, \$2,000—no insurance. Mesers. Hills & Morgan had a very large and valuable library. Loss unknown. ding was insured for \$22,000 in the following companies:—Ætna, \$5,000; the Springfield and City Fire Insurance Companies, each \$2,500; the Northwestern and ies, each \$5,000; \$2,000 unknown.

lodge rooms, and by the armory of the Syracuse Citizens

An unoccupied frame dwelling house on Montgomery street, owned by Wm. Weston, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning, supposed to be caused an incendiary. INCENDIARY PIRES AT UTICA.

Our city is again intested with insendiaries. Two gro pery stores and two barns, owned by B. Churchill and George C. Potter, George street, were consumed at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss \$7,000; insured for \$4,000.

United States Supreme Court. Washington, Feb. 4, 1856.

Nos. 54, 55 and 56. Argument continued by Mr. Butler for defendants, and concluded by Mr. Wood for plaintiffs. No. 53. John C. Dočgevs. John M. Woolsey. Argument commenced by Mr. Spaulding for appellant.

Chief Justice Taney was present.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.
CHARLISTON, Feb. 2, 1850.
The United States mall steamship Nashville, from
lew York, arrived here at 10 o'clock hast Friday night.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1856.

Stocks firm. Penns. State 5's, 854; Reading RR.,
3'4; Long Island, 18)4; Morris Canal, 15; Penns. RR., 44.

The Weather TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. oe Friday, the 25th of January, between 6 and 7

A. M., the highest and lowest temperatures have been as

Jan.25...... Highest-16 degrees. Lowest-9 degrees Feb. 1

The third quarter of the third great circle ends to-day, (Inesday) 5th, at noon, and the third great circle ends on Saturday, 9th, between 6 and 7 A. M.. BROOKLYN HEGHER, Feb. 4, 1856.

Police Intelligence.
STABBING AFFRAY IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

On Sunday evening a serious stabbing affray took place at 419 Sixth avenue, when William Miller, residing at this place, was severely stabbed in the neck. It appears, from what could be learned in relation to the matter that a quarrel took place between Miller and two brothers, niso named Miller, when one of the latter, it is charged, plunged the blade of a knife into the complainant's neck, inflicting a dangerous wound. One of the alleged amaliants was arrested on the night of the occurrence, while the other was taken into custody yesterday. The prisoners were taken before Justice Davison, at the Second Dis-